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viewpoint as Admiral Mahan, who were delegates to the last two Hague conferences, we can understand the reasons for the reactionary attitude of these conferences toward questions of peace and arbitration which Mr. Jackson H. Ralston pointed out so forcibly at the 1913 Lake Mohonk Conference. When we trace the acts of the American delegation, for example, we find the members bound by the unit rule to obey the views of Admiral Mahan,* so that because he could not see any reason for prohibiting the dropping of projectiles from the air, the use of dum-dum bullets, and the like, the American delegation was forced to take the most reactionary position on these questions of any delegation at the conference. It is obviously useless to expect great advance to be made by the Third Hague Conference if it is to be composed of delegates holding views similar to those of Admiral Mahan as expressed in "The Folly of The Hague."

At the Third Hague Conference, in 1916, the American delegation should be composed of men who are really in sympathy with the movement for peace and arbitration and with the work of The Hague, and our delegation should take an advanced position of leadership and serve as a rallying center for all the progressive forces of the conference. *To secure the greatest possible advance, the American delegation to the Third Hague Conference should be composed of diplomats, experts in the fields of international law, international trade, and other branches of international relations, who are known to be in sympathy with the objects of the conference. If representatives of the army and navy accompany the delegation, they should be sent only in an advisory capacity, without the power to vote.*

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A New Department of the New York Peace Society.

By Marion Tilden Burritt, Department Secretary.

On June 1, 1913, a systematic campaign was begun for bringing the members of women's organizations in New York and New Jersey into closer touch with the aims and purposes of the peace movement, and for creating a more intelligent opinion among them concerning international policies. These were ends to be sought not only for themselves, but as means toward the eventual development of some suitable form of State-wide organization which will become a force in shaping national legislation along progressive and enlightened pacifist lines.

It had become evident to many of the friends of peace, that in spite of the splendid work that had been done by international bodies and the very substantial progress made by the two Hague conferences, in spite of the efforts made by the various peace organizations for educational propaganda, yet the mass of even cultured and generally well-informed people remained largely oblivious to the significance of these transactions.

For a considerable time the church and the school have been used as mediums for the dissemination of

knowledge upon this subject; but little had been done systematically to utilize that third agency for popular education—the woman's club.

There are still many people who do not yet fully realize that the woman's club has become quite as much of an established institution as the church or the school. In New York State there are over 200,000 women organized in nearly 400 clubs, representing over 150 cities and towns, affiliated with the State Federation, to say nothing of the large numbers in organizations not so affiliated. These clubs meet sometimes weekly, sometimes fortnightly, always at least monthly, and furnish hundreds of platforms for the discussion of problems of public interest.

Whatever a woman gets at her club she takes to her dinner table, and it is no exaggeration to say that in smaller places—where the club interest is strong—the whole town will be discussing at night any noteworthy statements made at a club meeting in the afternoon. The doings of these clubs thus form a large part of the local news, and space is readily granted in the local press for the pronouncements of speakers.

It therefore seemed obvious that the next step in popular propaganda should be the utilizing of this tremendous force. The time was ripe for such a step owing to the fact that, at its last biennial convention, the General Federation of Women's Clubs had passed a resolution recommending that each club appoint one or more of its members as a peace committee, to keep in touch with the progress of the movement and bring important peace questions to the attention of members.

Although this splendid machinery stood ready at hand, and the study of peace by the individual clubs had been officially sanctioned, nevertheless it was evident the machinery would not put itself in motion. A year or two ago the New York State Federation had passed resolutions for the study of peace, but had refused to appoint a special committee for the subject, and as, therefore, there was no group within the organization authorized to push it and no committee in the peace society itself to perform a similar function, it was not a surprise to find that the individual clubs were not forming peace committees.

It was felt, therefore, that in order to make the work in the clubs effective, there should be a body of enthusiasts outside the organization to force the subject upon their consideration and to make it easy for them to come in touch with the subject. The Consumers' League, the Child Welfare Association, the Anti-Tuberculosis organizations, and the like, are constantly forcing their reforms upon the attention of the clubs, and it was evident that the peace society would have to employ equally insistent methods to acquire and maintain a vigorous hold among so many conflicting interests.

The problem, therefore, was two-fold: first, to arouse the interest of the club women themselves; and, secondly, to create among those already allied with the peace society the same enthusiasm for extending a knowledge of the cause that is displayed by those working to forward other reforms.

During June and July over one hundred letters were sent to the presidents of clubs in the various parts of the State and in near-by sections of New Jersey, and about twenty-five letters to certain members of the

* For further details of Admiral Mahan's reactionary influence at the First Hague Conference see "The New Peace Movement," by William I. Hull, Chap. X.

peace society and others known to be especially interested in the cause. These letters to the clubs called attention to the action of the general federation in recommending to the individual clubs the consideration of important peace questions, expressed the interest of the peace society in all that was being done in the cause, and invited a report upon anything that had been done toward carrying out this recommendation.

An appeal was made for the co-operation of the clubs or individuals in one or more of the following ways:

1. The arranging of special summer meetings for the sake of arousing interest among local groups.
2. The granting or securing of opportunities for peace speakers to address club meetings, civic forums, or similar organizations.
3. The introduction of peace and arbitration study into club programs.
4. The formation of local peace study clubs or peace societies allied with the State Peace Society, should sufficient interest be manifested to make such organization desirable.

The responses obtained from these letters led to the spending of nearly six weeks during the summer in visiting different parts of New York and New Jersey, in arranging meetings, calling upon club presidents and other officers, interviewing librarians, clergymen, school principals, and schools superintendents.

In some instances it was possible to call special meetings at once for the purpose of interesting certain groups of women in the objects of the campaign. In two cases meetings were held in summer hotels, where not only an extensive program was offered, but where a very substantial collection was taken and memberships secured, as well as scores of enrollments.

One of these meetings was arranged at the Mononock Inn, Caldwell, N. J., through the help of Mrs. Arnold Schram, where Dr. Franklin B. Dwight, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, and Miss Marion T. Burritt were the speakers. The other was held at the Sagamore Hotel, Lake George, through the efforts of Mrs. Stephen Loines, who acted as chairman, the feature of the program on this occasion being a reading of Mrs. Trask's drama, "In the Vanguard," by J. Howard Melish, followed by an address by the field secretary.

Another unique meeting was a garden party in Ridgewood, N. J., where interest in an address upon the present-day peace movement was aroused by the reading by Mrs. Theodore Hope of a modernized version of Aristophanes' great peace play, "Lysistrata."

Not only did definite results very soon manifest themselves from these meetings in the shape of openings for future activities, but in almost every instance where a place was visited, even if letters had not been answered, an opportunity to address some organization or some group of people in the future was secured.

Among the places where the peace message has been delivered during the fall and winter are Palisade, Jersey City, Hackensack, Ridgewood, and Glen Ridge, in New Jersey; Richmond Hill, Bay Ridge, Freeport, and Hollis, on Long Island; and Troy, Watervliet, Cohoes, Round Lake, Glens Falls, Saratoga, Washingtonville, Pleasantville, Binghamton, and Buffalo, New York, not to mention the various clubs before which it has been brought in New York City.

The field secretary attended the State Woman's Suffrage Convention at Binghamton, the fall convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs in Nutley, the New York State Federation Convention, and the Consumers' League Convention in Buffalo, in November. Here the work of the New York Peace Society was brought to the attention of club presidents and delegates, literature was distributed, and enrollments secured. At Buffalo opportunity to address the convention was granted, and through the co-operation of able representatives of the Buffalo Peace Society, under the leadership of Mrs. Frank Williams, a resolution was passed authorizing the formation of a State peace committee. This committee consists of Mrs. Rumsey, chairman; Mrs. Bryant B. Gleney, and Miss Marion T. Burritt.

The effort to arouse the interest of the women of the peace society itself to stand back of the work in the clubs has resulted in the meetings at Caldwell and Lake George, above referred to, and to a large and successful drawing-room meeting and reception given by Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton at her New York home. At this meeting Mr. Atherton Brownell read passages from his drama, "The Unseen Empire," shortly to be produced by Klaw and Erlanger. A similar meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, on March 6, when Mr. Alfred H. Brown read from Israel Zangwill's "War God," and Miss Marion T. Burritt spoke upon "The Need of Bringing the Peace Movement to the People."

In addition to the above, a series of talks has been started in the various branches of the Y. W. C. A. and in a number of working girls' clubs and young people's church societies.

Not less beneficial has been the information gained in the various places visited concerning the popular knowledge, or rather popular ignorance, of the meaning and scope of the peace movement. Among the conclusions drawn from the various experiences met with may be mentioned the following:

First. That personal interviews with club officers or other influential people enormously increase the chances of gaining a foothold for our work in the community, and that field work, even without a meeting, is more important in impressing the local public with the seriousness of our efforts than a meeting without the field work. In many cases when one, and even two, letters had remained unanswered, a personal call aroused a cordial interest and co-operation.

Second. That some such work as this among women is absolutely essential to make effective the work of the School Peace League. In many cases it was discovered that there might have been very successful peace day exercises in a school of one town, where in the next town, only a few miles away, the school authorities had scarcely heard of the school peace work at all, or only in the vaguest way. In other places the school principal admitted that the literature of the Peace League had been received, but that no effort had been made to introduce it into the class-room, the teachers not understanding very much about it. In two or three cases the school superintendent offered to call the teachers together, should the field secretary be able to visit their locality again, and in three instances she was invited to

address the schools. In one or two places it was found that there was little co-ordination between the libraries and the schools in the matter of peace work. One of the librarians welcomed the call of the field worker when she came to inquire whether certain books were in the library and whether they were read, the librarian explaining that the children had come to the library for references to be used for Peace Day compositions, but that the librarians didn't know exactly what it was all about or what ought to be recommended to them. It was often found that few of the peace books were in the library, and that few calls had been made for books upon the subject. The "Conciliation" pamphlets were filed away for safe-keeping, and were peacefully collecting dust. It would seem that if it is worth while to go to the expense of publishing and distributing these valuable and scholarly documents, it ought to be equally worth while to spend something toward creating a demand for them in the community. It should be no unworthy aim of a pacifist worker to get the dust off these pamphlets.

Third. That the appeal which the movement makes to the average person is immensely heightened by the fact that one can now announce that the New York Peace Society is starting out on a real campaign of State-wide organization. It makes the movement seem much more tangible and practical where hitherto it has seemed, even to those who knew about it, vague and far away—as something that could neither be helped nor hindered much by any individual.

Fourth. That in many places where it seems feasible to organize the peace sentiment of a community in some definite way for practical work, a town peace committee made up of representatives from various organizations such as the church, the woman's club, the school, the business men's and labor organizations would be a more flexible and efficient organ for keeping alive the local interest and pushing the propaganda at appropriate times than a peace society with all the machinery of elected officers and executive boards, unless such a society were sure to be composed of people who had the leisure and the enthusiasm to keep the machinery well oiled and in motion.

The Indiana Peace Society.

By Charles E. Beals.

The Indiana Peace Society, a State branch of the American Peace Society, was organized at Indianapolis March 13, 1914.

Arrangements for the meeting, which was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, were made by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Church Federation, acting in conjunction with the Chicago peace office. Delegates were present from many towns and cities in the various parts of the State. Promptly at 8 p. m. the meeting was called to order by Mr. O. D. Haskett, president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. After welcoming the company in behalf of the Chamber, Mr. Haskett introduced as chairman the Rev. Dr. Judson, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. After brief remarks, Dr. Judson called upon the representative of the American Peace Society to explain the object of the meeting. A statement was given concerning the preparations that had been made for the organization of

an Indiana State branch of the American Peace Society. A list of persons who had pledged support was read. It was then unanimously voted to organize the Indiana Peace Society. Rev. Morton C. Pearson, secretary of the Church Federation of Indianapolis, was elected secretary *pro tem.* Rev. Willard O. Trueblood, pastor of the Friends' Church, Indianapolis, submitted a constitution, which was adopted. Prof. Allen D. Hole, of Earlham College, nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

Honorary President, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks.
President, William Lowe Bryan, President of Indiana University, Bloomington.

Vice-President, Hon. Demarchus C. Brown, Indianapolis.

Secretary, Rev. Morton C. Pearson, Indianapolis.

Treasurer, Joseph A. Goddard, Muncie.

Auditor, Alvin S. Coate, Indianapolis.

Executive Committee: The officers above named and Amos W. Butler, John J. Dickinson, Dr. Harvey H. Moore, Rev. Joshua Stansfield, and Rev. Willard O. Trueblood, all of Indianapolis, with Glen A. Smiley, of Fort Wayne.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: Spencer F. Ball, Terre Haute; William C. Bobbs, Indianapolis; Pres. Henry B. Brown, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso; Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke, Richmond; Bishop J. M. Francis, Indianapolis; Otis E. Gulley, Danville; Pres. E. A. Hanley, Franklin College, Franklin; Ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly, Indianapolis; Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; Prof. Amos S. Hershey, Indiana University, Bloomington; Rev. Scott F. Hershey, Angola; Prof. Allen D. Hole, Richmond; Pres. Thomas C. Howe, Butler College, Indianapolis; Pres. Robert L. Kelley, Earlham College, Richmond; Pres. George L. Mackintosh, Wabash College, Crawfordsville; Pres. Wm. A. Millis, Hanover College, Hanover; Hon. Douglas Morris, Rushville; Hon. S. Edgar Nicholson, Richmond; James Whitcomb Riley, Indianapolis; Pres. W. E. Stone, Purdue University, Lafayette; Clement Studebaker, Jr., South Bend; Prof. James A. Woodburn, Indiana University, Bloomington.

From all parts of the state had come the suggestion that the head of the State University be elected to the presidency of the proposed new peace society. Moreover, President Bryan's pacifist views had been set forth in a notable address on "The Philosophy of War and Peace" which he delivered at the Second Conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Cincinnati, November 7, 1911. When President Bryan was introduced as the president of the Indiana Peace Society his brief but cogent remarks convinced all present that no happier selection of a leader could have been made.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Norman Angell, of London, was introduced, and in an address packed with thought and fact argued that conquest cannot bring financial advantage to a victorious nation.

Thus was mustered into service another regiment in the ever-increasing army of pacifism. The new society starts off with a membership of about ninety of the most influential men and women in the state. But this is only the nucleus of the mighty host which it is expected will be recruited in Indiana, a state in which the peace sentiment ever has been exceptionally strong.

Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Peace Society.

The Nebraska Peace Society, a branch of the American Peace Society, held its annual meeting in Omaha on February 27, at the Y. M. C. A. Building. The business meeting took place in the afternoon, at which